[36] cabin, bathhouse, and the residence of some-a-law. Even here the people go out to hunt, fish, and trap from early fall to late spring. Such a settlement is generally shielded with the other residents, who from here with his family and anyone else who has been invited or accepted to trap on the owner's trap line. [illegible] the long period in which brush and driftwood have been gathered around river settlements, the surrounding area is generally well cleared and presents a spacious open appearance in the otherwise forested environment. An attempt is made to keep the immediate environs of a settlement free of willow and other brush (see Fig. 4).

As has already been pointed out, the structures in a settlement are arranged without regard to pattern. Generally they are on one side of a more and narrow path which skirts the river. From the settlement, trails radiate to other settlements, to Lower Post, and to the trap line. It is not unusual for settlements to be moved a short distance up or downstream and even across the river. Such moving probably occurs when the wood supply in a vicinity becomes exhausted.

[37] ● 36-A Garbage and dogs, which is not fed to dogs, is commonly poured over the outbank. Behind the settlement, in the water brush, one encounters piles of scrambled and discarded clothing.

TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION

[38] The most important of the exploitative activities discussed—hunting and trapping—can be efficiently carried on only after the people have moved from the relatively populous trading center to the isolated winter settlements. Then it is even more necessary for such family to spread out across the surrounding country to intercept game and fur. Since a considerable portion of the resources derived from the environment are not directly consumed, but are exchanged for needed food and capital goods, movement back to the trading post is also essential. In fact, Kaska society is, by adaptive necessity, essentially dependent upon mobility.

Two types of travel and transportation may be distinguished for the Indians, long distance and local movements. The first type includes the movements of people with their kin and belongings to Lower Post and their return to the winter homes with food and other supplies. The distance involved in such travel varies, depending on the tribal district and the location of the winter settlement within it. Generally in this form of transportation, goods must be hauled from fifteen to seventy miles. The second type, local movements, designates the mobility of people and goods taking place within the tribal district. Such local travel includes the movements of persons from the settlement to temporary hunting and trap line camps in hiking alley and to neighboring winter settlements.

[39] In order to avoid the overlap implications of the words "travel and transportation" it seems to potential use that practically all travel involves the simultaneous transportation of goods. Similarly transportation cannot be accomplished without travel by the owner or his representative. In general, a person really undertakes more than a day's travel without transport.

[40] Russian travel is carried out over trails and rivers. In winter people generally travel over trails, although they also utilize the frozen surfaces of rivers and lakes. Summer trails are